THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the shooting men of Great Britain commenced on Monday last, and promises to be a great success. Magnificent weather, plenty of prizes, and plenty of riflemen to shoot for them, combined with the admirable arrangements of the National Rifle Association, by which body the meetwill last until the 27th, but the camp is in such good working order that notice of and of the arrangements generally may be of interest to your readers. Kills shooting is of interest to your readers. Kills shooting is of interest to America, and we English volunteers have to thank America, for the latest perfection in the weapon, the Suider rifle. Wimbledon Common, on which the meeting is held, is about seven miles from London, easily accessible by railway, and is situate on a table-hand commanding extensive views of the beautiful Surrey seenery. The portion of the Common inclosed for the camp comprises a piece of land about two miles square. Within this inclosure are the various tents for officers of the National Rifle Association, the Associated Camp, the regimental camps, camps for soldiers and police, and the rifle and police, and the rifle and police, and the rifle and police in the stream of the camp and join the festive through the evening, and making the already bright and pictures of the National Rifle Association, the Associated Camp, the regimental camps, camps for soldiers and police, and the rifle and the National Rifle Association and police, and the rifle and police is a police of the camp and police, and the port of the port of the port of the taking himself and making himself and makin ing is organized, seem to guarantee that the meeting on a table-amon inclosed for the camp comprises a piece of land about two miles square. Within this inclosure are the various tents for officers of the National Rifle Association, the Associated Camp, the regimental camps, camps for soldiers and police, and the rifle ranges. The National Rifle Association was founded in 1850 "to give permanence to volunteer corps and to encourage rifle shooting throughout the Queen's dominons." The Prince of Wales is the Patron, and the Duke of Cambridge the President of the Association. Among the council are Lords Ducie, Spencer, Elcho, Grosvenor, Bury, and Dufferin. The Association is supported by the amual subscription of one guinea from its members, and this amund meeting at Wimbledon is the great card of the Association for the encouragement of rifle shooting. The value of prizes offered for competition amounts to nearly £10,000. A great deal of this is presented by various individuals, notably £250 presented by the Queen, which forms the "blue ribbon" of the meeting. For this prize each volunteer corps in the kingdom selects the number of its representatives to competenceording to the amount subscribed to the Association by the corps. Thus the best rifle shots in the kingdom are brought together, and the winner of the prize is regarded as the champion shot of the year. This year there are about 1,700 entries. The competition is divided into two stages, the first consisting of five shots at each range of 200, 500, and 600 yards. The 90 men who head the scores are entitled, according to order of merit, to £1,005, and various medals and badges given by the Association. This stage is shot with the Government Enfield rifle. The first 60 winners then compete with Whitworth (small bore) rifles, at 800, 800, and 1,000 yards, seven shots at each range, for the Queen's £250 and the gold medal of the Association. Beside the Queen's £1ft, there are £100 presented by the Prince of Wales, £325 by the Engish volunteers in China, £100 by the Belgian volunteers who visited Wimbledon last though passessing a Rithe Association low larving feets most is represented on the ground, the post-office the telegraph, and uilt be other products of civilization. The offices of the Association are ranged in a square just in front of the grand entrance. On the last of the control of the Association are ranged in a square just in front of the grand entrance. On the last of the same of the range of the control of the cont of drink, of clothing, of decoration, of utility, and uselessness; boots, photographs, camp furniture, glass and crockery, guns, cigars, flowers, newspapers, and a barber's shop. At the end of this street is a large windmill which is no longer used for its original purpose but stands as the famous landmark of Wimbledon. Then come the regimental camps. A plentiful display of bunting adds to the gaiety of the scene, flags of all mations brave the breeze, the Stars and Stripes not being the least conspicuous. A very pretty effect is created in some of the regimental camps by the display of small pennons of the colors of the corps on the top of each tent-pole. Beyond the camp, on the south side, are the ranges, at which from morning to evening there is an incessant propping. The shooting is watched with much interest by the visitors, especially the small-bore and breech-loading competitions. The Association has done much to encourage the manufacture of breech-loaders, offering prizes for the best rifle, as well as for competition by breech-loaders generally. The Suider does very well, and in practiced hands very quick firing is made with it. Prizes are offered for the best scores in combination with the greatest number of shots made in two minutes. I saw a man who is a crack shot in his own country, make 11 centers and two outers, missing the target once, thus firing off 14 rounds, making 57 marks in two minutes with the Suider rifle. A daugerous enemy this, in a field of battle, but I do not doubt that his score will be beaten. So few of the competitions are concluded that I cannot yet give you any record of the shooting. The aspect of the whole camp is picturesque in the extreme. Surrounded on all sides by green and finely wooded hills, the town of white canvas, with its occupants in all sorts of uniforms of all shades of color, seems to want nothing but fine weather to make a success of the meeting as far as appearance goes. And up to the present the weather has been glorious, a trifle too hot, perhaps, but even ful supply of cool drinks and the negige costume of the men who are enjoying the outing. English rules of propriety in costume, usually rigorous, are here waived altogether. It is necessary that every volunteer coming up to the firing point should show some outward and visible sign that he is a volunteer. Most men consider this sufficiently evidenced here by wearing their uniform caps or shakes. The remainder of the costume is of so heterogeneous a character that it can hardly be described otherwise than as cool siny, and easy to a degree. One india character that it can hardly be described otherwise than as cool, airy, and easy to a degree. One individual in particular goes about in trousers and tunic of white calico, with his uniform belts, and a sort of cavalry helmet made of some very light material, but completely shading the face. The tents, which are supplied by the Government, are of the usual military bell shape, made of white cotton. In the regimental camps three privates sleep in each tent, officers being allotted tents to themselves. The association camp gives a less liberal amount of space to each man, every tent holding four privates or two officers. The amount of ingenuity and taste exercised in the arrangement and decoration of the tents is very great. While many men conform strictly to utilitary discipline and only have in their canvas houses such things as are absolutely necessary for living and sleeping, others make their dwellings into gorgeous palaces. Government supplies, with the tent, a straw mattress and two blankets for each occupant with the regular tent-furniture of bucket, lantern mailet & country and supplies, which he tent, a straw mattress and two blankets for each occupant with the regular tent-furmiture of bucket, lantern, mallet, &c.; but some luxurious individuals append to these items boarding for the floor, bed-steads, chests of drawers, tables, easy chairs, and other articles supposed to be necessary for existence. Each tent being only twelve feet in diameter, all these extras have to be made in small, not to say diminutive proportions; but with the decorations of table-cloths, mirrors, nick-nacks, and beds of flowers ontside the tents, an amount of Sybarite indulgence is arrived at which reduces the privation of camping out to a minimum. This luxury is seen more in the Regimental Camps than elsewhere. These camps are composed of metropolitan voluments, each corps which can muster a guilicient support of the murderers.

In www, nor would they make any strenuous efforts to find, who the murderers were. The gist of Mr. Peabody's evidence is intended to prove a very unnikely state of affairs. If the people were entirely ignorant of the affair, and pieced any reliance on their press, which laid the blame on Mr. Ashbura's political friends, they would have believed themselves far from Jeopardizing their own friends by searching for the murderers.

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If the people were entirely gnoran

number of men for the purpose being allotted a piece of ground on which the tents are arranged, generally in the form of a square, with a large marquee for a mess-tent at the upper side of the square. Of these regimental camps there are 17 on the ground. A sort of race at hospitality is kept up through the fortnight of the meeting, the occupants of one camp inviting those of another to a social evening, and some of the musical parties that are got up are very enjoyable. It may be that volunteering conduces to good part-singing; anyhow, it conduces to good fellowship, and Jones, who doesn't know a note of music and sings like a screech-owl, gets as much hand-applause, if his song is not so well appreciated as Smith, who really sings a good song. The song, the pipe, and the glass, combined with hearty good fellowship, make the day end very pleasantly. Individual hospitality is largely exercised, and men who are of good conversational powers, good singers, or who are clever in manufacturing deinks of pleasant flavor, are in sweethearts, and sisters of the volunteers come to be pay a visit to the camp and join the festive timong, adding their sweet voices to the harmony of the evening, and making the already bright and picturesque camp still more glowing and enchanting by their presence. The bands of the various regiments in camp add to the enjoyment, many of them being camp and to the enjoyment, many of them being camp and to the enjoyment, many of them being careles of camp life and the hot weather caution men to be moderate. It would be curious to ascert at an the number of bottles emptied every night. Drunkenness is, however, a thing that is not heard of at Wimbledon. The work of the meeting commence at 9.15 o'clock, the very morning, at which hour a gun is fired as a signal for the shooting to commence. The various prices are then competed for until 7:15 p. m., with an interval of an hour for dinner. From that time until Il o'clock, the volunteer is at leisure to lounge about, visit his friends, and otherwise to enjoy himself. The tatteo is sounded at 10:20, the last post at 11, and 10 to turn in. At 6 in the morning the reveille is sounded from headquarters, the burglers of each regimental camp taking it up and the bag-pipose of the Scottish volunteers joining. In the minutes after every light in camp must be exitinguished and the volunteer has no choice for it but to turn in. At 6 in the morning the reveille is sounded from headquarters, the burglers of each regimental camp taking it up and the bag-pipose of the Scottish volunteers joining. In the minutes after every light in camp must be exitinguished and the volunteer has no choice for it but to turn in, and the some pretty sights are presented in the minutes of the scottish volunteers of cach regimental camp taking it up and the bag-pipose of the Scottish volunteers and inferent keys and different from the fact of the scottish volunteers and interval to the interior. For a day or so no turn in the sound of the scottish volunteers of cach regiment to the interior. For a da

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

DETAILS OF AN ATTEMPT TO BURN ALIVE A MEMBER OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

The telegraph recently outlined the particulars of an attempt upon the life of Mr. Steward, a harmless teacher of a colored school near Washington, Adams County, Miss. The facts having been reported to Gen. Dudley, commander of the post, he ordered the arrest of several persons, and measures were taken for an exhaustive investigation. A citizen of Natchez has communicated to The New-Orleans Republican' Mr. Steward's version of the outrage, and we extract therefrom the

voices saying: "There has been a great row in Natchez to-night and four colored and two white men have been killed, and we were mixed up in the scrape and we ware your advice and help to get away." I replied I know nothing about it, and can't give you any advice what to do: and I have no means to help you with." After parley I went to the door and a grayn a little to one side

THE ASHBURN MURDER TRIAL - SOUTHERN PUB-LIC OPINION.

Frem Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, July 20, 1868.

On the sixteenth day of the trial of the supposed murderers of Mr. Ashburn, John Peabody, the solicitor-General of the Chattahoocie Circuit, within which the murder was committed, was called for the dehaps, dentises the minimum of the murder was committed, was called for the defination of the murder was committed, was called for the defination of the murder was committed, was called for the defination of the murder as Mrs. Moore's testimony throws upon its social estimate. The important portion of Mr. Peabody's thould a volution of the murder as Mrs. Moore's testimony throws upon its social estimate. The important portion of Mr. Peabody's testimony I give you! The witness stated that in a conversation with Capt. Mills, the officer in command of the United States troops at Columbus, he had spoken with regard to the failure of the City Council to investigate the affair. Capt. Mills asked him if the City Council had done anything further toward investigating the affair than to offer a reward for the murderers, and the winess replied that as individuals they did not cane to know who the nurderers were. A question put to Mr. Peabody by the Judge-Advocate as to whether, in a conversation, with Capt. Mills, Mr. Peabody stated that the city or civil authorities were not disposed to prosecute an investigation because they did not know where it would strike, to which Mr. Peabody answered that he had made the remark as applying to the individual members of the Council, and not to any authorities; nor did he know that the feeling of the community was the reason that actuated the Council, and not to any authorities; nor did he know that the feeling of the community was anxious enough to bring the guilty persons to an account; as individuals they did not desire to know, nor would they make any streamous efforts to find, who the murderers were. The gist of Mr. Peabody's evidence is intended to prove a very unnikely state of affairs. If the people were entirely ignorant of the affair, and piaced any reliance on their press, which laid the blame on Mr. Ashburn's politica posed murderers of Mr. Ashburn, John Peabody, the Solicitor-General of the Chattaheocie Circuit, within

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATE OF PANAMA-VICTORY OF THE LIBERALS IN CUNDINA-MARCA-NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES-THE MINES-EXPECTED RETURN OF MOSQUERA-THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

m Our Own Correspondent. PANAMA, July 20, 1868. This city is still under martial law, nothing favorable to the newly constituted government having as yet transpired to dispose it to withdraw the war de-

him and his future glory.

A few days since several noted convicts escaped from

A few days since several noted convicts escaped from jail. It is generally believed that the authorities considered at the escape, as one of the parties was known to have a considerable quantity of the stolen money hid away, and it is prebable that he bribed the keepers.

Purser Herrera of the Panama Railroad Steamer Salvador, was arrested on the evening of the 17th. Mr. Herrera is the third designado for the Presidency, and now represents the Constitutional President of the State in the absence of Dr. Amador Guerrero, hence his arrest.

Ex-President Diaz and his Secretary, Bermudiz, sailed being on the 18th, in the steamer Sacramento for San Francisco, as voluntary exiles.

The United States Flazship Powhatan, Rear-Admiral Turner, sailed from this port on the 18th inst., for Valparaiso.

Paraiso.
In port, United States steamer Cyane, Capt. Walters.

At Aspinwall, United States steamship Saco.
The elections in the State of Cundinamarca have gone
in favor of the Liberal party. The cutting down of the
pension of General Mosquera from \$12,000 to \$2,400 per an
num is strongly denounced by the liberal press throughout
the Republic.

nm is strongly denounced of the Republic.

The following diplomatic appointments have just been made: Señor José Maria Torres Caicedo, Minister to rance; General Santa Acosta, Minister to the United tates, and Doctor Theodore Valeazuelo, Minister to the bouth American Republics.

The mining interest of the country is receiving a new impetus, considerable attention being directed to this impetus, considerable attention being directed to this im-

The Ecclesiastical Provincial Council was to meet on the 5th inst. at Bogota to deliberate upon important matters relating to the Church. Dr. Vicente Arbailazz has been named Archbishop of Colombia by the Pope. He will occupy the chair vacated by the death of his predecessor, Antonio Heryran.

The Dolores copper mine in the State of Canca turns out to be very rich, as much as 50 per cent having been obtained from the ore by an analysis conducted on the spot. Great fears are entertained throughout the Republic of the early return of Gen. Mosquera. Private advices, it is said, have been received from him, in which he announces his intention to return, and assume the Presidential chair, from which he claims to have been unconstitutionally expelled. The return of the gran General is not improbable. If he returns, the fires of civil war will again be kindled throughout Colombia. The press of

tial chair, from which he claims to have been unconsta-tionally expelled. The return of the gran General is no improbable. If he returns, the fires of civit war wit again be kindled throughout Colombia. The press of Regota advocates the annuling of the sale of the Panama Railroad Reserves by the nation, claiming that if a majority of the States disapprove of an act of Congress the same is thereby invalidated. Two States—Bolivia and Panama—have already voted against the act, and it was expected all the other States would follow, and thus compel Congress to reconsider the sale. LATER.

compel Congress to reconsider the sale.

LATER.

JULY 20.—News has just been received here from the interior of an exciting character. The supposition that Col. Lopez Miranda was defeated is substantiated. He was deprived of his command by ex-Prefer Paris, who took his troops from him and marched them on to Santiago to join the forces of Dr. Amador Guerrero. Accounts from all parts of the interior are very gloomy Accounts from all parts of the interior are very gloomy for the cause of the revolutionists. Gen. Ponce and his 150 men were at Los Santoz on the 18th. Not a solitary individual had Joined him, but all had fled to the mountains. Dr. Amador had a large force at Santiago, and an engagement was inminent. The whole of the interior is said to be in a state of ferment. The cause of Dr. Amador was supported by all parties, and little sympathy felt for the invaders.

PROSPECTS OF REVOLUTION-WAR WITH SPAIN -CONGRESS-SOCIETY TO AID THE INDIAN POPULATION-AFFAIRS WITH CHILI - YEL-LOW FEVER.

From Our Own Correspondent. Lama, Peru, July 14, 1868. The prospects of revolution are very dim. Prado's party is rapidly fading away, as the ex-Dictator is not particularly auxious to take active measures, and the supporters of his banner are downcast in the absence of their chief. There is a conspiracy, headed by a Dr. Ureta, a distinguished lawyer, which may cause Col. Balta some trouble; but if the latter be peaceably inangurated. Peru may congratulate herself on her apparent safety from serieus revolution for at least two years to come. No political astronomer in South America can guarantee for a longer term than that above men-tioned, and Peru will indeed be fortunate if she enjoys

peace for that time.

Balta should be inaugurated about the 28th of the present month, but as the fever has frightened away many Congressmen, it may be that the event will be de-

ed. me anxiety exists as to the choice of Ministers. If.

the descendants of the Incas greatly improved. The condition of affairs between Chill and this country is not as comfortable as might be desired, but it is believed that no serious difficulty will ensue, and the Republics will maintain the same peaceful relations as before. All the trouble arises from the natural indignation expressed by Peru concerning the Chillan-Spanish arrangement in London.

We are exprecting a grand gala day soon. Gen. Castilla's

rangement in London.

We are expecting a grand gala day soon. Gen. Castilla's remains are to arrive shortly from Arica, and the Government have given orders to prepare ceremonics of great splendor. As the actual President, Canseco, marical a sister of the defunct Grand Marshal, not only policy but family feeling have something to do with the display.

display.

The yellow fover has almost entirely left us. Very few cases are reported, and we breathe freely again. It may be thought that this terrible visitant will attack us next year, and on its first appearance an exodus of foreigners will take place that will be extremely remunerative to the steamship companies.

THE YACHTING SEASON.

DECIDING MATCH BETWEEN THE MARTHA AND MATTIE-INTERESTING RACE AND EXCITING STRUGGLE-THE MATTIE AGAIN TRIUMPH

Pleasant was the ripple and the flash of the raters yesterday as, crested and curled by a stiff southrly breeze, they broke with a musical murmur on the peaceful shores of the bay. It was truly, in salt-water parlance, a "yachting morning;" nor was the fact ignored by the amateur sallors, whose dainty crafts throughout the entire day traversed the Hudson, or sought the more alluring dangers of the broad ocean. At the Brooklyn Yacht Club house an eager and excited mass of amphibione humanity was gathered, the occasion being the concluding match race between the Mattha, a yacht belonging to the Brooklyn organization, and the Matthe of the Bayonne Yacht Club. These vessels have sailed two races before, and have each been victorious. The funal and conclusive one was, therefore, looked forward to with great interest. The boats were backed by their respective builders for \$500 as side; and the amount of money invested by the public on the Issue was considerable. The yachts are considered by the quastie fraternity to be very evenly matched, and it was generally predicted that to the crew whose better generalship was made manifest would the victory be scored. Nothing that could said speed was omitted in either craft, and their spread of cauvas seemed to the beholder perilously large in proportion to the size of the boats. The steamer Alice started from Christopher-st, in the morning, with a large party on board; it first proceeded to Saitersville, the headquarters of the Bayonne Club, and, after receiving a substantial addition to its numbers, steamed across the bay to the point of starting, for the purpose of accompanying the race. The Mattha is 28 feet in length, her opponent seven inches less; the allowance to the Mattlie was 70 seconds. The course was from a stake-boat anchored off the Club-House at Gowanus Bay down through the Narrows, round a stake-boat moored off Coney-Island Point, from thence returning to the Club-house. There was more than a sufficiency of wind for the boats at the moment of departure. Both parties who surveyed the contending craft with a mingled expression of criticism and partiality as they lay awaiting the signal, were very retient as to the result. An absence of prophecy from such judges, on such on dead the steamer were no less prompt in sustaining their favorites. The old salts who surveyed the contending craft with a mingled expression of criticism and partiality as they lay awaiting the signal, were very retient as to the result. An absence of prophecy from ous humanity was gathered, the occasion being the con-cluding match race between the Martha, a yacht belongng to the Brooklyn organization, and the Mattie of the

YACHTING ITEM.

The annual Regatta of the Shrewsbury Yncht Club is amounced to take place on the 6th proximo at Fairhaven, N. J. A general invitation to the Clubs of this city and of Brooklyn has been issued by the Regatta Committee. The rules observed on the occasion will be those of the Jersey City Yacht Club. The following are the prizes offered: First boat, \$50: second, \$20. The distance to be sailed at 12 miles—starting from Fairhaven dock, round stake-boat off Port Washington, thence round stake-boat off Red Bank, thence back to Port Washington stake-boat, and home.

DEPARTURE OF THE YACHT SAPPHO.

see Sappho sailed from the foot of Bridge The Sappho sailed from the foot of Dridge-st. Brooklyn, for Cowes, yesterday morning at 10:30. A number of invited guests, including several ladies, ac-companied the voyagers beyond the Hook. After the Sappho had been bowed through the Narrows by the tug-toat Wilbur, she stood out to sea, but owing to the unfa-vorableness of the wind she put about and came to an-chor jut inside the Hook. The trip down the Bay was at-tended without the least accident, and everybody was delighted with the Sappho's behavior. She easily passed delighted with the Sappho's behavior. She easily passed the Pilot-boat No. 6, which seemed anxious for a race. The Sappho was built last year by C. & R. Poilion of this city. She is 125 feet in length, 26 feet 8 inches in breadth, 11 feet in depth, and about 300 tuns burden, old measurement. She takes out a crew of 13 persons, under the command of Capt. Thos. P. Baldwin. If she finds no purchaser in England, she will be taken to San Francisco. She is said to be the fastest keel yacht in this country. She is handsomely furnished, and built of the best material throughout. Her owners value her at about \$40,000.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

MEETING OF MASTER MASONS-THE TRIBUNE ARTICLE DISCUSSED—THE BOSSES DETER-MINED TO HOLD OUT AGAINST THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

An adjourned meeting of the Master Masons ociety was held yesterday afternoon at the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., for the purose of hearing reports as to the present condition of the strike among the bricklayers. Mr. John T. Conover President of the Society, presided. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, reports were called for from the employers present relative to the condition of the strike among the journeymen.

Mr. Ross said, that so far as the real estate owners are concerned, things remain about as they were at the last meeting.

concerned, things remain about as they were at the last meeting.

Mr. Eidlitz reported having 12 men at work on the ton-hour plan; Mr. Bayers reported having eight men. Mr. Eidlitz made a similar report on behalf of Mr. Mecks. Mr. O'Brien said that since the last meeting he had taken on three or four additional society men, who were now working ten hours; and he reported, also, on behalf of Mr. Harlow, that that goutlemen had now all the tenhour men he wanted to carry on his work. Another boss remarked that he this morning passed by a job that was being done in Pourteenth-st., and found the employers, two in number, working, trowel in hand. They informed him that three of their old, hands had come back, and that three more had promised to come to work to-day. Mr. Hardy announced that he had all the ten-hour men he wanted (11), and that his work was proceeding as well as the desired.

asserted that he was obliged to be present with his men to prevent their being enticed away.

Mr. Sidman reported that he had 12 men and two boys at work—all he had need for, and that yesterday he sout to Mr. O'Brich live of his old hands who, after being on the strike, were now willing to work ten hours.

The Chairman reported that he had 19 men at work this morning, all of whom were willing to labor 10 hours.

Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the Society, then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the public sessions of this Society continue hereafter not more than 30 minutes, and that the balance of each seasion be devoted to private besidess connected with our interests.

A member asked how many bosses were now employing ten-hour men, and the Secretary replied forty-one.

Mr. Ross then referred to the article which appeared in yesterday's Thiether, giving an account of the strike. This Thiether, and that victory rested with the strike was near its end, and that victory rested with the strikers. This The Tribune, ho said, asserted that the strike was near its end, and that victory rested with the strikers. This was, in his opinion, inaccurate. It was true the strike was near its end; but the end would prove damaging to those who had contended against their employers. Nover since the strike was manugurated was the prospect of success so bright for the master masons as it was today. It only needed firmness on their part to see their rights fully maintained. He considered it the solemn duty of every employer to stand out against the arbitrary ruling of these men. Alluding to the editorial article in True Tribune, which expressed a desire to see the eighthour system tried for the benefit of the apprentices, he avowed it as his opinion that no benefit to these would result therefrom.

esult therefrom.

Mr. Sayers said he should like to see a list of names of

the strikers who were enticing men from their work. He would give \$100 himself if these men could be all known. Mr. McLean alluded to the article in The Tribuyse. It was furnished, in his opinilm, by the Committee of Johnseymen who were conducting the strike. It averted that there were only 15 boss masons standing out against the eight hour system, and in this it was untrue. Mr. McLean then alluded to a contract taken by the strikers for repairing buildings in West Broadway, which he said ne noticed as being spoken of in the article. [Mcm. No such thing is mentioned.] He had examined, he said, into the Seventy-fourth-st. job, which it was reported the men on strike were about to contract for. He saw the owner of the property, and was informed by him that he made application to the strikers to estimate for building three houses, thinking he could get the work done much cheaper by them that by giving the contract to a regular master-mason. To his surprise, however, he found that they wanted more money for doing the work than was asked by the contract-the building of three houses—to some master-mason who employs ten-hour men. Mr. McLean then read a statement of the way in which the eight-hour system of labor would operate on any poor man who has four or five in family, going to show that its effect would be detrimental. Allowing the cost of living to be \$15 per week, rent \$20 per month, and taking the rate of wages to be \$4.50 per day, the speaker figured up that if the journeyman worked only nine months in the year his earnings would not equal his necessary expenses. Allowing the same amounts for cost of living and for rent, adding \$30 for clothing for himself, \$50 for his wire, \$50 for his children, and for boots and shoes, and \$1 per week for spending money, with wages at \$5 per day, and \$9 month's work per year (the 10-hours wages) the same family could be supported. On the other hand, according to the eight-hour plan, the man were allowed acknowledge their error.

Mr. O'Brien said that the strikers cought to the strikers who were enticing men from their work. He would give \$100 himself if these men could be all known Mr. McLean alluded to the article in The Tribune. It

Mr. O'Brien said that the strikers sought to create the Mr. O'Brien said that the strikers sought to create the irripression that the master masons were trying to prevent them from contracting for work, and a communication had even been sent by them to the Board of Education, asking of that body permission to contract for public lobs under its control. This impression was both false and foolish. The master masons had never manifested any desire to prevent the men from becoming contractors; they had not the shghtest objection to their so doing. The application for a contract was a matter left perfectly free to every individual; it was the privilege of any and every citizen. Probably the vast majority of master masons had once been journeymen, and if the men on strike could become bosses, so much the better for them. He thought they would gain but little sympathy for their movement by seeking to create a false impression against their employers, for their object was too easily understood. saily understood.

After resolving to stand by the determination they had sreviously avowed (not to concede the demand for eight norrs), the meeting adjourned to Friday next, at 2 o'clock

BASE-BALL.

OLYMPICS OF PHILADELPHIA VS. MUTUALS OF NEW-YORK. The visitors from Philadelphia played their

third game yesterday with our local clubs. Like the previous day their playing was poor, and no perceptible improvement was noticeable, although it was said that the Olympics could and would learn by practicing with New-York Clubs. The Mutuals took advantage of Airken's slow pitching and knocked the ball all over the fleid, while, on the other hand, the Olympics were wholly una-ble to hit Wolters's swift balls. The Olympic fielding was wretened, while the Mutuals seldom showed to more ad-

wretened, while the	a:	M.	utı	izsl	a acl	dor	n si	OWN	nt to	m	770.	3 B	a-
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UNION VS CENTRAL CITYS.

UNION VS CENTRAL CITYS.

The Champions played a splendid game on the 28th inst. at Syracuse, their opponents being the Central City Clab of that piace. The batting and fielding of the Unions was capital throughout, while the Syracuse boys experienced great difficulty in hitting Pabor's swift ones, and, after the game, said that they can bat either Zettlein or McBride much easier. The score of the Atlantics with the Central City boys in the game played during their tour was 20 to 14, while the Athletics made 41 to 12. The Unions score is much better than the Atlantics, and fully equal to the Athletics, as they allowed Syracuse to obtain but seven runs. We append a full score, which will explain the play to the satisfaction of all:

of all:												
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Austin e. f	0	0	3	4	Dodge	D			. 0	0	3	1
Martin, 2d b	1	- 2	2	4	Porter	r. l. f	****		1	1	19.	2
Pahoe n	ō	0	. 2	- 5	Adam				. 0	Î	4	0
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Shelby, 34 b	ï	1	4	2	General	23 b.			- 6	2	3	2
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THE CROPS.

SUMMER WORK IN THE WEST.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Lincoln, Ill., July 22, 194 For the past two or three weeks Central Illinois has been favored with a good many small shower which had the appearance of raining all around to spot except in the particular place where the observer might except in the particular place where the buserver might chance to be. Although numerous, they were very tanta-lizing showers; wetting but a corner of one farm in tea. Even the largest corn had begun to show singals of the

Even the largest corn had begun to show singals of the tress; curling up its blades like a cigar. On Sunday the 17th lines, however, came good, seaking rains of spearently wide extent.

The weather for the past two weeks has been the hottest I ever experienced. In Lincoln, on Friday last, the mercury rose to 1972 at the Post Office, and stood at less at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Here in the country the mercury rose to 1972 friday and Saturday many of the intress thands gave out and stopped work. The extreme heat of last week has put the flushing of harvest back a number of days. There have been a number of east of sunstroke, and some deaths.

The wheat harvest is not yet over on this parallet. There is not only much wheat to be cut yet with realest.

heat of last week has put the finishing of harvest back a number of days. There have been a number of eace of sunstroke, and some deaths.

The wheat harvest is not yet over on this parallel. There is not only much wheat to be cut yet with reapen, but the headers have only fairly got to work. The rain of Sunday was accompanied by wind, which battered down much of the very ripe wheat, which, previous to the rain had begun to "crinkle down" budly. I noticed a backer running in Italian, yesterday, which had to cut the straw as low as any reaper. Each succeeding day it harvest-field adds to the conviction that our crop is good one 'better than for three years past. The season has been quite favorable for such late wheat as Cub. Fife, Tea, and Rio Grande. Had there been a few "muggy" showers for two or three weeks provious to cutting-time the law wheat must have rusted badly. The average yield of Spring wheat is laid, by different men, at from is to zo busiles to the acre. In conversing with a minsher of men yesterday, I find that more of them who have, what are called good peices by their neighbors, lay their cop at much less than 20 bushels to the acre. Some pieces of the acre. Some pieces of the rain higher in Lincoln are contracting to pay \$12 a bushels to the acre. Only, perhaps, man guess at their acres as well as at their bushels. What buyers in Lincoln are contracting to pay \$12 a bushel for good wheat delivered this week, but won't let a contract run the first minute into next week. I saw a matrying to get the privilege of delivering 3,000 bushels by Wednesday of next week, but it was no go. When each should go on and stack it, and take more time to that the man doing it ought to get a bushel for good wheat he hands with the more for it than if he should go on and stack it, and take more time to get it out and deliver the Here are as few of the items where a man has to thresh out of the shock and deliver that amount of wheat in so short a time: First, about two eight-horse power threshing machines, with not

I am mowing from a tun to a tun and a half of hay to the acre from grass-seed sown the last of February and the first of March; —which beats anything in the gras line I ever know.

The apple crop will not only be small this year but the fruit is wormier than ever known before.

8. P. B.

FLORIDA.-Reports from all quarters very enouraging; cotton crop about the same as last year ALABAMA.—A correspondent says: Stand un-usually good; 15 per cent less land in cotton than last year; weather seasonable. TENNESSEE .- The correspondent of The Nach-

citle Union says that the cotton crop is estimated about 3,000,000 bales, which is decidedly encouraging TEXAS .- A correspondent writing to The Nashrille Union of Tennessee, says that the cotton crop of Texas will stand about the same as last year.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The correspondent of The Harrisburg Patriot says: "The lay and grain crops in this and neighboring counties are very large." NORTH CAROLINA .- The Nashville Union of Tennessee says that the cotton crop is in good condition, although there is ten per cent less land in cotton than is

Hartford Post says: "The Connecticut hay crop has so been better in quality or more abundant in quantity within the last 25 years." CALIFORNIA.—The Buttle Press says that the wheat crop is very large; the heads are ten indes in length, and the grains near the size of grains of occ.
The yield all through the State will be immense.

KANSAS-The yield of corn and potatoes in usually large.

Mississippi .- A correspondent of The Harriwell as all species of vegetation, are looking finely." A correspondent of The New-Orleans Times says that there are fears that the army worm will somewhat injure the cotton crop, but hopes, on account of the crop being more forward and better than last year, that the injury

more forward and better than last year, that the injury inflicted will be less.

KENTUCKY.—The correspondent of The Lessington Statesman says: We never in our lives saw such a season for the corn. Planted in the mud about seves weeks ago, with propitions weather since, and good cultivation, it has grown with a rapidity which has axtenished all who have observed it. Corn that was planted soves weeks ago, now shooting, tasseling, and silking, is great work. Notwithstanding the intense heat, it presents rich, healthy color, and continues to grow very last. Some farmers are expecting sixty bushels to the acre.

rich, healthy color, and continues to grow very last some farmers are expecting sixty bushels to the acro.

Iowa.—The correspondent of The Humbold Democrat says: "Corn never looked better." The correspondent of The Muscatine Courier says: "The grain har vest is the heaviest crop this season." The correspondent of The Chariton Democrat says: "There is a very heavy yield of every sert of grain." In Des Moines County the potato crop will be a failure, on account of the damage done by the potato bug. In Blackhawk County the harvest promises to be the most abundant ever had in this section, and the grain is yielding well. The Burlington Argus says: "For a long time there has not been a year when graes and grain yielded so abundantly."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The correspondent of The Newberry Heruld says: Early highland corn is most or less injured, but the late crop will now push forward to an abundant yield. Cotton, though generally small, has an excellent color. The Sumter Watchman says: The corn crop has suffered very much during the past week, but it is hoped the rains have now been or will be general, and that a fair crop of bread will yet be made. The Anderson Intelligencer says: The corn crop will be startened one-half at least, while cotton is doing tolerably well. A correspondent writing to The Nashville Union of Tennessee says: Crops somewhat backward, but healthy; stand good; 20 per cent less than in cotton, and more in grain.

Louisiana.—A correspondent writing to The St. Mary's Planters' Requery and the surface of the surfac

LOUISIANA .- A correspondent writing to The LOUISIANA.—A correspondent writing to The St. Mary's Planter's Banner says: The sugar crop a promising well, as also the cotton and corn. The correspondent of The Tensas Gazette says: Cotton never looked better, and is well advanced. Some boils have a ready opened. Of corn, considering the long drouth is experienced, a fair amount is at present made. The correspondent of The Caddo Gazette says: The corn crop has already been materially injured, and where the drouth is most severe the growth of the cotton has been arreadd. The prospect for a good crop of cotton is all the counties of Texas and parisines of Louisiana, which trade to this city, is good.

Wisconsin.—The correspondent of The Baset.

WISCONSIN .- The correspondent of The Bare-Wisconsin.—The correspondent of The Baraboo Republic says: The crops are in a very fine condition
and promising a very rich yield. The correspondent of
The Alma Journal says: The wheat crop is in good cor
dition and will be ready for the reaper at least two weeks
sooner than usual. The correspondent of The Times of
Walworth County says: That the excessive heat has
somewhat impaired wheat. Oats, barley and rye are good.
Corn is good beyond precedent. The correspondent of
The Times of Dane County says: Crops in this vicinity as
looking well. Rye and barley are fast being cut and
heavy yield anticipated. Corn looks splendid and wheat
promises well. In the vicinity of Milwaukee the grain
crop promises a rich yield.

Living The Correspondent of The Wood-

ILLINOIS.—The correspondent of The Wood-ILLINOIS.—The correspondent of The Woodford Sentinel says that there is every prospect of the heaviest harvest that has been had for many years. A correspondent of The Galesburg Register says: "The whesh harvest is progressing very favorably, and will be seemed in good condition." A correspondent of The Poria Descret says that the wheat, hay, and out crop is very good and large. The correspondent of The Daneitt flusters, and the seemed in the condition, and Spring wheat and hay are now best excellent in all respects. The Mattoon Rudical says the potato bugs are making sad havoe among the politices, beets, &c. The Galesburg Journal says: "Wheat condition, and promising well."

MARYLAND.—The correspondent of The Baltimore Gazette says: "The peach crop will not be of the says: "The peach crop will not be of the says: "The peach crop will not be of the says: "The peach crop will not be of the says: "The peach crop will not be of the says: "The peach crop will not be of the says: "The peach crop will not be of the says: "The peach crop will not be of the says: "The peach crop will not be of the says: "The peach crop will not be of the says: "The peach crop will not be of the says: "The peach crop will not be of the says the peach crop will not be of t

Maryland.—The correspondent of The Baltimore Gazetis says: "The peach crop will not be one twentieth part as large as it was last year. The apple crop will also be very far short of the average, it is small fruits, too, such as cherries, planus, and danases, as a failure. The correspondent of The Baltimore Sun says: "We regret to learn that advices from nearly all sections of Maryland indicate disappointment in the wheat crop now that it has been harvested. On the Eastern shore the quality is represented fine; but the yield does not extend the property of the property of the western counties, where it ripeared later, the intense best caused it to mature too quickly, thus shriveling grain. In what way the crop will compare with the privious year we are unable to state, except that there will be a much greater yield of prime."

MINNESOTA.—The correspondent of The Winona Democrat says: "The corn crop is looking of tremely well, and promises a large yield, not with standing the dry weather." The correspondent of The St. Dispatch says: "Potatoes will not be half a oron without